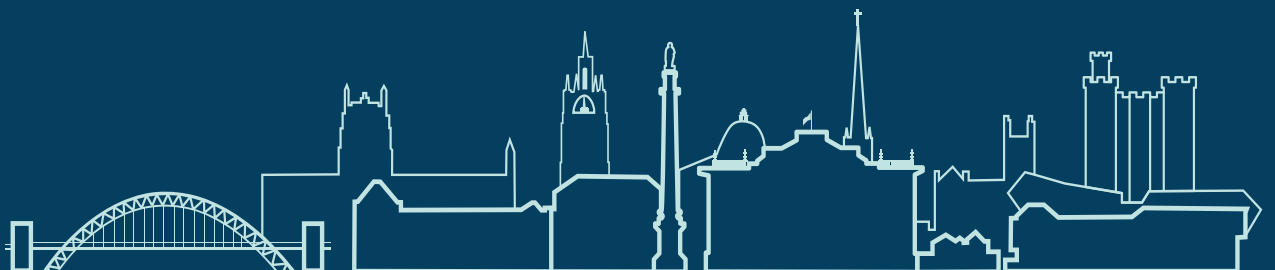


# Newcastle City Council

## Authority Monitoring Report

2021 - 2022



# Contents

Table of Contents	2
1. Introduction	3
2. Progress in Preparing the Local Plan	3
3. Monitoring Indicators	8
Economic Prosperity	9
Homes	19
Transport and Accessibility	24
People and Place	28
Minerals and Waste	38
Infrastructure	40
Appendices	42
Appendix 1 – Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan Strategic Objectives	42
Appendix 2 – Monitoring of the Sustainability Objectives	44

# Executive Summary

All local planning authorities are required to publish an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) containing information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS), and the extent to which planning policies set out in the Local Plan documents are being delivered.

## Effectiveness of Planning Policies

Each year the AMR reports on a range of indicators and the progress of specific targets. This AMR is aligned to Newcastle's Local Plan, which includes the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (CSUCP) and the Development and Allocations Plan (DAP).

This AMR covers the period from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, but also, where appropriate, includes details up to the time of publication. In summary, this AMR indicates that:

### Economic Prosperity

4316 sqm of floorspace for employment has been developed.

0.42 ha of employment floorspace has been developed.

### Homes

Excluding student housing, the build rate in 2021/22 was 1,329 gross completions.

In this monitoring period there was a net gain of 1,327 (including the release of homes as a consequence of student accommodation), when allowance is made for the loss of 2 dwellings through conversions and demolitions.

In 2021/22 a total of 297 affordable homes were completed in the City.

During 2020/21 0 student units have been completed

### Transport and Accessibility

Four low traffic neighbourhoods have been implemented in the city.

Signal upgrades were completed at the Newgate Street/ Clayton Street junction as part of the Bus Loop.

Permanent works on Barras Bridge, including upgrades to pedestrian crossings, commenced on site in Jan 2020 and have been ongoing throughout the year.

A programme has been developed that will deliver improvements to the junctions to support the delivery of housing at the Strategic Land Release sites.

### People and Place

A Local Wildlife Sites review has been carried out in 2016. Newcastle has 27 Local Wildlife Sites.

There are also 33 sites of Sites of Local Conservation Interest.

£106 funding has been secured for sites across the city to improve open space, deliver new allotments, play areas and landscape maintenance.

Newcastle currently has 62 allotment associations

There has been a 45% reduction in CO2 emissions between 2005-2020.

### Minerals and Waste

No new waste management facilities were built in 2021/22

38.1% of waste in Newcastle was Reused or Recycled

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## 1. Introduction

This is the sixteenth Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) to be produced by Newcastle City Council under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). This AMR covers the period from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, but also, where appropriate, includes details up to the time of publication.

The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 set minimum requirements for monitoring reports, which must now provide:

- The title of the local plans or Supplementary Planning Documents specified in the local planning authority's local development scheme;
- Include information on the timetable, progress (the date of adoption, where applicable), and any reasons for delay (where applicable) in relation to each document
  - Identify of the policies in the Local Plan that are not being implemented and any steps the local authority intends to take to ensure that the policy is implemented;
- The number of net additional dwellings, or affordable dwellings, where a policy in a Local Plan specifies a number;
- Details of any Neighbourhood Development Order or Neighbourhood Development Plans
- Community Infrastructure Levy receipts, where applicable
- Details of any action taken under the Duty to Cooperate

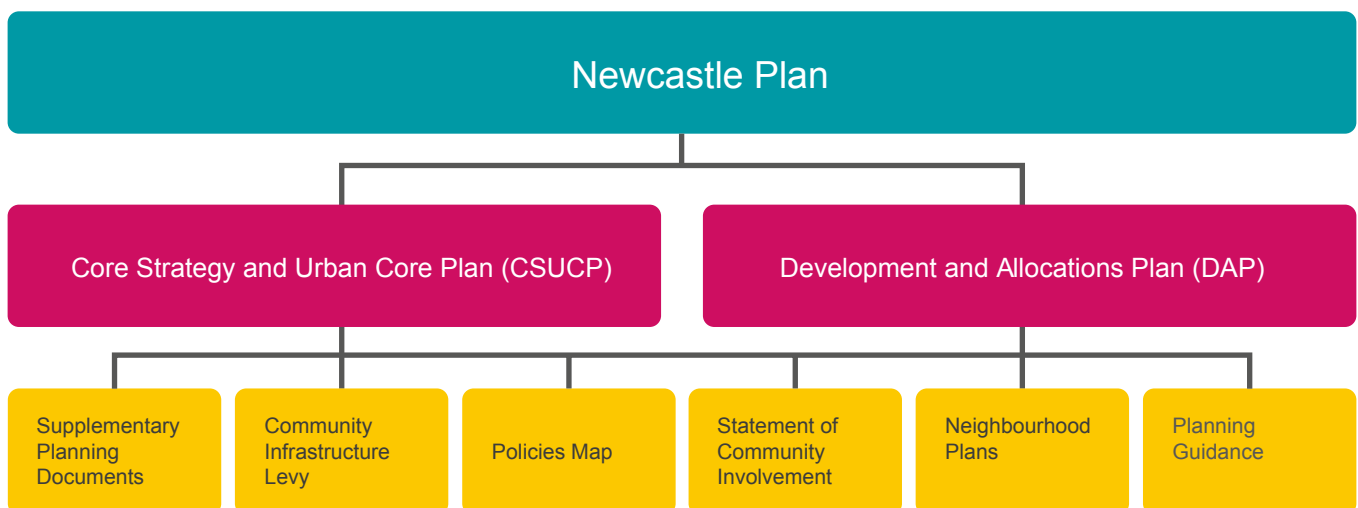
## 2. Progress in Preparing the Local Plan

### Newcastle Local Plan 2020

The Newcastle Local Plan comprises the following Local Development Documents (LDDs) See also Figure 1:

**Part 1** - The Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (CSUCP) - adopted by Newcastle City Council on 26 March 2015.

**Part 2** – The Development and Allocations Plan (DAP) – Adopted by Newcastle City Council on 24 June 2020.



### Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (CSUCP) Review – 16 March 2020

Local Plans should be reviewed at least every 5 years to check whether they need updating. This is required by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 33.

Newcastle City Council and Gateshead Council have reviewed the CSUCP. The review has assessed a range of factors including the performance of policies in the plan. Both councils have worked with neighbouring authorities and statutory consultees during this review.

The review concludes that there is currently no need to update the CSUCP. The CSUCP continues to deliver the key priorities and aims of both councils.

## Local Development Scheme (LDS)

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) was updated in 2017 to reflect progress on the DAP and sets out the latest approved timetable for Newcastle's Local Plan.

Following the adoption of the Development and Allocations Plan (DAP) on 24 June 2020, Newcastle Council will update the Local Development Scheme which will be reported on in the subsequent AMR.

## Implementation of Policies

A number of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) and Planning Guidance documents have been prepared as part of the Local Plan, and further documents may be produced where appropriate.

The Council are currently preparing additional SPDs and Planning Guidance documents which include:

- Nature SPD – Landscape, Trees and Biodiversity
- Healthier Food Environments SPD
- Design Guidance for Landmarks and Gateways in Newcastle's Urban Core
- Transport Assessments, Travel Plans and Parking Guidance
- Household Design Guide

## Community Infrastructure Levy

Newcastle City Council became a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Authority on 14 November 2016. This means that some new development granted planning permission after this date will be subject to a charge. Further information on CIL in Newcastle can found at: <http://www.newcastle.gov.uk/CIL>

## April 2021 to March 2022

Total CIL secured to date	£8,152,483
Total CIL requested to date	£6,725,338
Total CIL received to date	£4,776,914
Total Neighbourhood Portion received to date	£1,190,701
Total Administration Fee received to date	£238,336

1. This is the amount that has been secured through planning applications in chargeable areas which have generated a CIL charge.
2. This relates to the amount we have requested from commenced planning permissions which generated a CIL charge.
3. This relates to the total amount we have received.
4. This relates to the neighbourhood portion.
5. This relates to the amount we have received to date which we can use to administer the collection of the CIL charge.

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## **Duty to Co-operate**

The Duty to Cooperate is a legal requirement and a soundness test set out in national planning guidance (NPPF paragraphs 24-27 and 35), the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (sections 19 (1B to 1E) and 33A(4) and section 110 of the Localism Act 2011). Local planning authorities and county councils are under a duty to cooperate with each other, and with other prescribed bodies, on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries.

### Engagement with Local Planning Authorities

Planning Policy Officers have regular on-going liaison with North of Tyne local planning authorities, North Tyneside and Northumberland County Council. Officers from Gateshead Council also attend to ensure continuity with South of Tyne D-t-C meetings. These meetings are usually held quarterly. The meetings are used as an opportunity to discuss any cross boundary implications and update neighbouring authorities on Local Plan progress and any other strategic policy matters.

Newcastle City Council and Gateshead Council worked together to review the CSUCP in March 2020. Local Plans should be reviewed at least every 5 years to check whether they need updating. This is a requirement of the NPPF (paragraph 33). The joint review assessed a range of factors including the performance of policies in the CSUCP. Both councils have worked with neighbouring authorities and statutory consultees during this review. The review was published in March 2020 and concludes that no update is required and the CSUCP continues to deliver the key priorities and aims of both councils.

## **Development Management and Enforcement Activity**

The number of enforcement cases received within the monitoring period is 282.

## Development Management and Enforcement Activity

Development Management

Number of Major, Minor, other and household applications determined.

Table 3: Development Management Data

Applications	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Majors (applications determined within 13 weeks)	95%	89% 56 of 63	80% 35 of 44	86% (48/56)	86%
Minors (applications determined within 8 weeks)	91%	88% 290 of 328	77% 256 of 331	71% (155/219)	74%
Others (applications determined within 8 weeks)	91%	84% 735 of 875	82% 728 of 884	71% (516/725)	74%
All (all application types determined within designated timescales)	91%	85% 1082 of 1266	81% 1019 of 1259	72% (718/994)	Not available
Householder (householder applications determined within 8 weeks)	93%	85% 456 of 535	82% 407 of 495	73% (377/519)	Not available

## Planning Appeals

In the monitoring period 2021/22 a total of 58 appeals were determined. Of those, 45 appeal decisions were upheld and 13 were overturned.



### 3. Monitoring Indicators

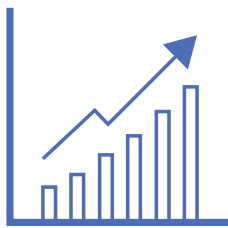
This chapter forms the body of the monitoring report, focusing on assessing the implementation of the city's adopted planning policies.

Newcastle City Council's Local Plan policies comprise the policies of the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (CSUCP, adopted March 2015) and the Development and Allocations Plan (DAP, adopted June 2020)

A set of indicators are used to assess the progress of meeting policy targets as well as policy effectiveness. The indicators are set out in the monitoring frameworks which were prepared for the CSUCP and DAP.

The framework also monitors sustainability objectives which were identified through the sustainability appraisal and covers the extent to which the strategic objectives of the plan are being achieved. The strategic and sustainability objectives can be found in Appendix 1 and 2.

The indicator data collected is presented in six sections:



**1. Economic Prosperity**



**2. Homes**



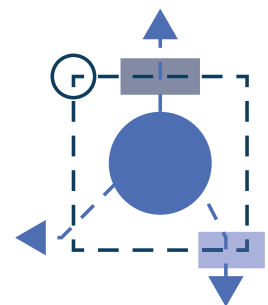
**3. Transport and Accessibility**



**4. People and Place**



**5. Minerals and Waste**



**6. Infrastructure**

## Economic Prosperity

### Employment and Economic Growth Priorities

#### **Business survival rate (Source: ONS Business Demography 2021. Latest data published: Dec 2022) Indicator 3**

This indicator is defined as the annual VAT registrations minus de-registrations / 10,000 population in Newcastle. The Council's target is to improve the business survival rate throughout the plan period.

	Total population	Business births	Business deaths	Survival rate
2010	276,700	725	810	-3.07
2011	279,100	895	755	5.02
2012	282,400	950	860	3.19
2013	286,800	1195	805	13.64
2014	288,300	1210	1005	7.11
2015	290,800	1260	1070	6.53
2016	293,700	1265	1075	5.96
2017	295,900	1280	1200	1.86
2018	300,200	1260	1135	4.16
2019	302,800	1295	1105	6.27
2020	306,800	1260	1020	7.82
2021	298,300	1275	935	11.40

The data indicates that there has been some fluctuation in the survival rate of businesses, however there has been an increase in the survival rate of businesses since 2018.

#### **Total number of jobs (Source: ONS Jobs Density. Latest data published: 2020) Indicator 4**

This indicator is defined as the total number of jobs including employees, self-employed, government supported trainees and HM Forces. The council's target is to increase the number of jobs accommodated within the local authority area throughout the plan period.

	Number of Jobs	Density
2010	187,000	0.98
2011	190,000	0.99
2012	191,000	0.99
2013	190,000	0.97
2014	195,000	0.99
2015	199,000	1.00
2016	195,000	0.97
2017	205,000	1.02
2018	207,000	1.01
2020	200,000	0.95

The last data indicated that in Newcastle there is a relatively high number of jobs in the city when considered against the size of its working age population. Newcastle's job density (the ratio of total jobs to resident population ages 16-64) in 2020 was 0.95, down from 2018, but remained higher than the North East regional average in 2020 of 0.71.

### **Proportion of working-age residents in employment (Source: ONS Annual Population Survey. Latest data published: November 2022) Indicator 5**

This indicator is defined as the proportion of residents aged 16-64 in employment in Newcastle. The council's target is to increase employment of Newcastle residents throughout the plan period.

	Employment Rate – aged 16-64
2009-10	60.2%
2010-11	64.5%
2011-12	62.8%
2012-13	60.6%
2013-14	60.3%
2014-15	65.0%
2015-16	65.2%
2016-17	65.8%
2017-18	68.5%
2018-19	67.8%
2019-20	67.0%
2020-21	72.2%
2021-22	69.8%

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There has been a slight reduction in the proportion of working age residents in employment, however the proportion is higher than in 2009-2010.

### **Targeted recruitment and training agreements (Source: Newcastle City Council, January 2023) Indicator 6**

This indicator is defined as the number of targeted recruitment and training agreements linked to development schemes (by type), between the monitoring period from April 2021 to March 2022. Newcastle City Council's target is to increase the number of targeted recruitment and training agreements throughout the plan period.

Between April 2021 and March 2022, 23 out of work Newcastle residents started work on Targeted Recruitment and Training sites in the construction sector and with end users such as retailers. In addition, 13 new apprentices commenced with construction contractors and 13 young people completed work experience placements.

In relation to Training and Employment Management Plans (TEMPs), out of 37 approvals, 22 had training and employment requirements. This equates to 60% with TEMPs. Recruitment support for developers, contractors and subcontractors is provided through the Skills Hub partnership.

Contributions secured from developers for training and employment activity during 2021/2022 has enabled the delivery of a construction training fund and a flexible fund. During that period, 36 residents accessed the funds with 12 progressing into employment. The contributions supported a series of recruitment events including a HM Armed Forces community jobs fair where 50 employers and organisations exhibited and over 200 jobseekers attended.

### **Education and Skills (Source: ONS Annual Population Survey. Latest Data: 2022)**

## Indicator 7

This indicator is defined as the proportion of working age residents qualified to at least NVQ level 3 equivalent. The council's target is to increase the skills of Newcastle residents within the plan period

An upward trend in the proportion of Newcastle's working age residents qualified to at least NVQ level 3 indicates an improvement in the skills of Newcastle residents since 2010.

	Newcastle residents qualified to NVQ level 3 and above	
	Number	% of residents aged 16-64
Jan-Dec 10	92,000	48.8%
Jan-Dec 11	103,400	54.7%
Jan-Dec 12	103,900	54.2%
Jan-Dec 13	107,100	55.2%
Jan-Dec 14	110,500	56.4%
Jan-Dec 15	113,600	57.5%
Jan-Dec 16	120,800	60.8%
Jan-Dec 17	122,400	60.9%
Jan-Dec 18	121,800	61.3%
Jan-Dec 19	125,800	63.1%
Jan-Dec 20	123,600	61.9%
Jan-Dec 21	124,800	62.9%

## Employment Land

### Employment floorspace (Source: Newcastle City Council/Gateshead Council) Indicator 8

This indicator is defined as the amount of employment floorspace approved, completed and lost by size, location (allocated employment land), type and whether it is greenfield or brownfield land. The joint target between Newcastle City Council and Gateshead Council – to be implemented progressively throughout the plan period – is to:

- Identify and allocate 150ha of net developable employment land

	Floorspace (sqm)	Site Area (Ha)	Use class	
2020/21 planning permissions	2022/0145/01/DET Eat4less, 125 Northumberland Street, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 7AG	209	0.02	E
	2021/2075/01/DET  Car Parking Spaces At The Fleming Business Centre Burdon Terrace, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE2 3AE	200	0.02	E
	2021/2062/01/DET  First And Second Floor Upper Residential Flat , 407 Stamfordham Road, Westerhope, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE5 5HA	435	0.045	E
	2021/1503/01/DET  Optima Legal, Trunit House, 9-11 Carlil Square, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 6UF	16	0	E
	2021/0914/01/DET  Land To The South Of Airfreight Village And To The East Of Hawthorn Cottage Main Road, Woolsington, Newcastle Upon Tyne,	1695	0.76	E(g)(i)
	2021/0874/01/DET  The Pattern Shop South Street, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 3PD	3465.9	1.74	E(g)(i)
	2021/0291/01/DET  Browns Park Brunswick Industrial Estate, Brunswick, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE13 7BA	132	0.5	B2
	2019/1616/01/DET  Woods Pottery Stepney Bank, Newcastle Upon Tyne,	464	2	E(g)(i)
	2020/0174/01/DET  Land Bounded By Pilgrim Street, Worswick Street, Carlil Square And Swan House Roundabout, Newcastle Upon Tyne,	34947	0.86	E(g)(i)
	Newcastle Total	41563.9	5.95	
	Gateshead Total	1069	1.286	
		Floorspace (sqm)	Site Area (Ha)	Use class

		Floorspace (sqm)	Site Area (Ha)	Use class
2020/21 planning completions	2021/0857/01/DET 101-103 Back High Street, Gosforth, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE3 4ET	83	unknown	E(g)(i)
	2022/0200/01/DET John Dobson House, 49 New Bridge Street West, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 8AN	272	0.0272	E(g)(i)
	Newcastle Total	355	0.0272	
	Gateshead Total	129526	47.9567	

		Floor Space (sqm)	Site Area ( )Ha)	Use Class
2021/22 Losses	2021/2064/01/DET John O Neill Solicitors, 1 - 2 Lansdowne Terrace East, Gosforth, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE3 1HL	515	0.05	E(g)(i)
	2021/1676/01/DET Snack Box, 121 Scrogg Road, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE6 2PR	141	0.01	E(g)(i)
	2021/1315/01/DET Suite 415 - Fourth Floor, Collingwood Buildings, 38, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 1JF	16	0	E(g)(i)
	2021/0045/01/DET Future And Co, 146-148 Westmorland Road, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE4 7JS	201	0.02	E(g)(i)
	2021/0388/01/DET Newcastle City Council Social Services Area Office, Shieldfield Centre, 4 - 8 Clarence Walk, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE2 1AL	3443	0.34	E(g)(i)
	Newcastle Total	4316	0.42	
	Gateshead Total	4316	1.3	

## Employment Land Take up

Planning Application	Site are (ha)	Take up (ha)	Floorspace take up (sqm)	Use Class
Total	0	0	0	

## Employment land supply (Source: Newcastle City Council/Gateshead Council) Indicator 9

This indicator is defined as the amount of employment land available by type and location. The target for Newcastle City Council and Gateshead Council is to maintain an adequate employment land portfolio up to 2030.

The data for this indicator is currently unavailable but will be reported on in subsequent AMRs.

Allocated Sites -Location	Reference / allocation	Area (ha)	Potential Employment Use
South of freight village, Newcastle International Airport	Policy KEAb	5.03 (Gross)	B1
Southside, Newcastle International Airport	Policy KEAc	40.88 (Gross)	B1/ B2/ B8
Southside Expansion Site Newcastle International Airport	Policy KEAd	13 (Gross)	B1
Main Former Brewery Site	1412	3	B1
Heber Street and Brewery Offices	3077	0.39	B1
East Pilgrim Street Masterplan Area	1313	3	B1
Stephenson Quarter	1400	1	B1
Forth Goods Yard	1374	1.38	B1
South of Pottery Lane	1398	1.5	B1
Newcastle City Heliport	4709	0.77	B1
Newcastle Total		69.95	
Gateshead Total		61.1	



## Retail and Centres

### Indicator 10: Retail Developments

Approvals, completions, and losses of retail developments, by location (in/edge/out-of-centre, and rural) and gross internal floorspace (m <sup>2</sup> )		Source: Newcastle City Council (2022)
Newcastle Target: Focus retail development in centres, in keeping with retail hierarchy established in the CSUCP throughout the plan period		
Retail development over 500sqm:		
Application Reference	Location	Proposal
2021/1221/01/DET	Kingston Park Centre, Kingston Park Avenue, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE3 2FP	Demolition of existing units 1a-d and erection of a new unit (Use Class E); alterations to retained unit 1-4; alterations to internal access and car park layout, including new parking spaces; hard / soft landscaping scheme including new public realm; and associated development.

**Within the monitoring period, planning permission was granted for a new retail unit within the Kingston Park District Centre. This unit is occupied by a discount food operator and opened in the Spring 2023.**

**Our city centre is the economic, cultural and leisure hub of the North East. It provides employment and attracts millions of visitors each year. Two years of consultation with local stakeholders has identified a host of major initiatives to transform the retail core.**

**The first phase of works are under way, funded by government grants, Getting Building Fund and Active Travel Fund. Designs are progressing for the second phase of investment thanks to securing funding from the Levelling Up Fund for infrastructure projects in the city centre.**

**Grainger Market is the city's oldest and an important retail asset. It needs protecting and enhancing. Restoring Grainger Market and creating space for cultural activities will transform this iconic part of British retail history. It will become an international visitor destination that redefines urban retail - a food and produce retail 'destination' to rival the best European markets. Its striking architecture, diverse mix**

Indicator 11: Performance of retail		Source: Newcastle City Council (2022)
Vitality and viability health checks of centres, including: total units and total floorspace (m <sup>2</sup> ) and % of vacant units and % vacant floorspace		
Newcastle Target: Improve the vitality and viability of centres throughout the plan period		

## Number of occupied and vacant units within District Centres

Table 14: Number of occupied and vacant units within District Centres

		Adelaide Terrace	Chillingham Road	Denton	Gosforth	Kingston	Shields Road	West Road	
2021-22	Total Number of Units <sup>9</sup>	<u>3</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>94</u>
	Occupied Units	<u>84</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>90</u>
	Vacant units	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>4</u>
	% vacant	<u>10%</u>	<u>8%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>11%</u>	<u>47%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>12%</u>	<u>4%</u>

## Number of units by Use Class within District Centres

Table 15: Number of units by Use Class within District Centres

2021/22	Adelaide Terrace	Chillingham Road	Denton Park	Gosforth High Street	Great Park	Kingston Park	Shields Road	West Road	% of All Occupied Units (District Centres)
E(a)	<u>34</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>23.3</u>
E(b)	<u>8</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>15.8</u>
E(c)(i)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2.0</u>
E(c)(ii)	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4.0</u>
E(c)(iii)	<u>16</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24.6</u>
E(d)	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.3</u>
E(e)	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3.3</u>
E(f)	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.7</u>
E(g)(i)	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.0</u>
E(g)(ii)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.2</u>
E(g)(iii)	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.5</u>
SG	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>15.1</u>
F1	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8.0</u>
F2	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	

## Overall performance of retail (% of vacant units in Newcastle)

Table 16: Percentage of vacant units in Newcastle

	% of vacant units
<u>2021/22</u>	<u>11.1% (District Centres only)</u>

Source: Newcastle City Council (2022)

### Indicator 12: Loss of primary retail frontages in the Urban Core

**Newcastle Target:** Minimise the loss of primary retail frontages in Newcastle's Urban Core

Within the 2021-22 monitoring period, 6 commercial units (mainly Class E) were recorded as being lost within the primary retail frontages in Newcastle's Urban Core. The majority of these proposals changed to service uses including food and drink and beauty services.

### Indicator 13: Community, leisure and tourism developments

Source: Newcastle City Council (2022)

Approvals, completions and losses of community, major sport, leisure and tourism developments, by location (in/edge/out-of-centre and rural), type and size

Newcastle Target: Improve the provision of facilities throughout the plan period

Application Reference	Location	Proposal
<u>2017/0666/09/RES</u>	Cel B1, New castle Great Park Playing Pitches Brunton Lane, , , New castle Upon Tyne, NE1 3 9AA	Reserved Matters Application: Submission of details of appearance, landscaping, layout and scale, in respect of the Cel B1 Playing Pitches and fencing at Cel A, pursuant to outline planning permission 2017/0666/01/OUT dated 4/10/2019 for Development of 66.5ha of land comprising up to 1,200 residential dwellings (Class C3), education provision for both primary and secondary aged children (Class D1) changing pavilion, car parking, playing fields with fencing, strategic routes, public open space and associated infrastructure as amended and supplemented by plans and information received 23.06.2021, 12.11.2021

<p><a href="#">2020/0174/01/DET</a></p>	<p>Land Bounded By Pigrin Street, Worswick Street, Carlisle Square And Swan House Roundabout, Newcastle Upon Tyne,</p>	<p>Erection of a 10 storey office building and a 12 storey office building (Class B1) with restaurants, cafes or bar uses (Class A3/A4) at ground floor level; new single storey building for use as either restaurants, cafes or bar uses (Class A3/A4), and/or non-residential institutions or leisure use (Class D1 or Class D2); partial demolition, alterations and 3 storey rear extension to Worswick Chambers and 93-101 Pigrin Street and change of use to restaurants, cafes or bar uses (Class A3/A4), and/or non-residential institutions or leisure use (Class D1 or Class D2), and/or office use (Class B1) with ancillary retail use (shops) (Class A1); erection of a multi-storey car park to include a total of 221 car parking spaces; and associated hard and soft landscaping, access and engineering works, as amended by plans received 21 March, 14 May, 10 and 23 June 2021.</p>
<p><a href="#">2021/1741/01/DET</a></p>	<p>Tru-Knit House, Suncoo House And Simmons House Carlisle Square, Newcastle Upon Tyne,</p>	<p>Change of use of first floor Tru-Knit House and second floors Suncoo House and Simmons House from gym (Class D2) to offices (Class E), as amended by refuse and cycle storage plan received 29 November 2021</p>
<p><a href="#">2018/1210/01/OUT</a></p>	<p>Land At Former Calders Metal Site, Redheugh Bridge Road, Former Elswick East And West Gasholders And Pumping Station, Dunn Street, Pigeon Cree Site, Skinnerburn Road, Tyneside Road And Back Mitford Street, Newcastle Upon Tyne,</p>	<p>Hybrid Application: Outline application for mixed use development comprising of a series of 3-12 storey blocks for up to 1,100 residential units (Class C3), a hotel (Class C1) and up to 2,452 square metres of commercial and leisure floorspace comprising uses within use Class A1 (retail), Class A3 (food and drink), Class C4 (drinking establishments), Class B1 (Business) and Class D2 (Gym), with associated vehicular access, parking and landscaping/public realm/open space provision; and associated reserved matters application covering details of access, appearance, landscaping, layout and scale for phase 1 comprising site remediation and re-contouring and construction of link road and associated infrastructure works between Redheugh Bridge Road, Tyneside Road and Dunn Street as amended by further supplementary Environmental Statement Addendum No. 4 and associated plans and documents received 04/09/20, 08/09/20 and 09/09/20.</p>

2019/1478/01 <u>/DET</u>	Allsorts, 5 Grey Street, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 6EE	Demolition of 4 Cloth Market and 29 Mosley Street and erection of 4 and 5 storey buildings, change of use to retail/restaurant/bar/hotel (Class A1/A3/A4/C1) uses to ground floor and change of use of upper floors to a hotel (Class C1), demolition of rear off shoots to 5-9 Grey Street and erection of hotel atrium space, alterations to Balmbra's bar and conversion of Balmbra's Hall to hotel function room, erection of 2/3 storey extension above existing properties to Drury Lane and Balmbra's Hall to provide hotel bedrooms and bar with terrace (Class C1) to upper floors, creation of new bar/nightclub and terrace and remodelling/extension of existing bar/nightclub (sui generis) to 25-29 Mosley Street and creation of health club with external swimming pool and roof terrace (Class D2) to 29 Mosley Street, and change of use of public highway to pavement cafe
2020/0174/01 <u>/DET</u>	Land Bounded By Pilgrim Street, Worswick Street, Carlion Square And Swan House Roundabout, Newcastle Upon Tyne,	Erection of a 10 storey office building and a 12 storey office building (Class B1) with restaurants, cafes or bar uses (Class A3/A4) at ground floor level; new single storey building for use as either restaurants, cafes or bar uses (Class A3/A4), and/or non-residential institutions or leisure use (Class D1 or Class D2); partial demolition, alterations and 3 storey rear extension to Worswick Chambers and 93 - 101 Pilgrim Street and change of use to restaurants, cafes or bar uses (Class A3/A4), and/or non-residential institutions or leisure use (Class D1 or Class D2), and/or office use (Class B1) with ancillary retail use (shops) (Class A1); erection of a multi-storey car park to include a total of 221 car parking spaces; and associated hard and soft landscaping, access and engineering works, as amended by plans received 21 March, 14 May, 10 and 23 June 2021.
2021/1696/01 <u>/DET</u>	Avenue Hotel, 2 Manor House Road, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE2 2LU	Change of use from hotel (Class C1) to residential (Class C3)
2021/0159/01 <u>/DET</u>	Former Tyne And Wear Fire Brigade, Fire Station Pilgrim Street, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 6SE	Conversion of former fire station to a 60-bed hotel (Class C1) with restaurant/bar (Class E/Sui Generis) on ground floor and change of use of public highway to associated pavement cafe. Partial demolition of hose tower building and erection of extensions to the rear, up to 6 storeys in height, with access and hard and soft landscaping, as amended by plans and documents received 20 and 2 May 2021
2020/1980/01 <u>/DET</u>	Plot 1, Building B, The Helix, Saint James Boulevard, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE4 5TF	Erection of 6 and 8 storey hotel (195 bedrooms) (Class C1) with ancillary restaurant/cafe and bar at ground floor level and associated landscaping, cycle parking, service and access as supplemented by information received 08.03.2021, supplemented and amended by drawings and information received 17.06.2021, amended by drawings received 21.06.2021 and 30.06.2021 and information received 23.06.2021, 24.06.2021 and 21.09.2021.

Reserved matters planning permission was granted in February 2022 for the development of school playing fields on land at Newcastle Great Park. The development will provide one senior grass rugby pitch, one U15/16 grass football pitch, one senior grass football pitch, one 400m grass running track, and one full size cricket pitch with a single artificial turf wicket.

The delivery of the pitches will support a planned new high/middle school on land to the west within site NN4a. The school will have an initial capacity of 1200 pupils and will provide much needed new school places for the city. The school will also be required to make the playing pitches available for community use outside of school hours and term time, supporting sports provision for the city.

In addition to new playing pitches at Great Park, the majority of the leisure proposals in the city have been for commercial leisure as part of mixed use schemes in the Urban Core.

#### Tourist numbers (Source: NewcastleGateshead Initiative. Latest data: 2022) Indicator 14

The following two indicators are related to the number of overnight visitors in Newcastle and visitors to 'major attractions' in Newcastle Gateshead. The Council's target for both indicators is to increase visitor numbers from 2010 levels.

	Number of overnight visitors in Newcastle Gateshead (Millions)
2010	1.647
2011	1.722
2012	1.971
2013	1.972
2014	1.924
2015	1.958
2016	2.086
2017	2.135
2018	2.224
2019	2.264
2020	0.685
2021	1.427

Visitor numbers continue to be down on the 2019 figures due to the ongoing impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic.

	Number of visitors to major attractions
2010	3,278,050
2011	2,767,441
2012	4,410,285
2013	3,562,109
2014	3,727,143
2015	4,001,809
2016	4,016,868
2017	4,490,332
2018	4,395,227
2019	3,011,904
2020	0.456,845
2021	1,158,712

Number of visitors to major attractions (Source: NewcastleGateshead Initiative. Latest data: 2022) Indicator 15

## DAP Indicator 1 – Employment Sites - Take-up of land (ha) for employment uses, by location

The data for this indicator is currently unavailable but will be reported on in subsequent AMRs.

## DAP Indicator 2 – Employment Land Supply - Supply of employment land that could be developed within the next five years, by location

Site name	Site area short term (5 years) in Hectares
Airport Southside Expansion site	5.2
Former S&N Brewery Site at Land To The North Of Back Westgate Road, To The West Of St James Boulevard, To The East Of Diana Street And Buckingham Street And To The South Of Pitt Street, Excluding Land Around Heber Street	1.5
Former Tyne and Wear Fire Brigade, Fire Station, Pilgrim Street	0.33
Pilgrim Place, Land to the West of Carliol Square	1.15
93-101 Pilgrim Street	0.23
Site to the South of Shields Road	6.41
Land at junction of Abingdon Road and fisher Street	0.48
Neptune Energy Park (Phase 3c)	2.19
South of Freight Village, Airport	2
Site West of Ruby park, Brunswick industrial Estate	1.12
Kingfisher Boulevard Newburn Riverside	1.58
Site to the North of Kingfisher Boulevard, Newburn	2.54
Campus for Aging and Vitality, Westgate Road Wingrove	2.2

## Homes

### Population

Estimate of total population (ONS annual mid-year population estimates (2021 estimates based on Census 2021). Latest data published: 2022) Indicator 1

This indicator is defined as the estimated total populations for Newcastle and Gateshead. The targets for Newcastle City Council and Gateshead Council are to attain a combined population in excess of 500,000 by 2030.

	Gateshead	Newcastle	Combined
2010	198,731	276,681	475,412
2011	200,349	279,092	479,441
2012	200,272	281,893	482,165
2013	200,098	285,821	485,919
2014	200,781	288,340	489,121
2015	201,724	290,764	492,488
2016	202,628	293,713	496,341
2017	202,419	295,842	498,261
2018	202,508	300,196	502,704
2019	202,100	302,800	504,900
2020	202,000	306,800	508,800
2021	196,100	300,200	496,300

The ONS Census of Population for 2021 (local authority level population counts) was published in 2022 and indicated a reduced population count for both Newcastle and Gateshead compared to the previous ONS projected mid-year estimates of population. For this reason there is a change in the trend data in 2021 with the Census of Population cumulative data counts now less than the cumulative local plan target of 500,000 by 2030.



Population by broad age group (Source: ONS mid-year population estimates (2021 estimates based on Census 2021). Latest data published: 2022) Indicator 2

This indicator is defined as the number of residents aged 0-15, 16-64 and 65 and over, in absolute terms and as a proportion of the total population. The Council's target is to maintain or increase the number of residents aged 16-64.

	Total pop.	Residents aged 0-15		Residents aged 16-64		Residents aged >64	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2010	276,700	47,500	17.2%	190,300	68.8%	38,900	14.1%
2011	279,100	47,900	17.2%	192,300	68.9%	38,900	13.9%
2012	281,900	48,500	17.2%	193,900	68.7%	40,000	14.2%
2013	285,800	49,300	17.2%	196,700	68.6%	40,800	14.6%
2014	288,300	50,000	17.3%	198,400	68.5%	41,500	14.3%
2015	290,800	50,600	17.4%	200,300	68.4%	41,900	14.3%
2016	293,700	51,100	17.4%	202,800	68.4%	42,400	14.3%
2017	295,800	51,600	17.5%	201,500	68.1%	42,700	14.4%
2018	300,200	52,200	17.4%	204,800	68.2%	43,200	14.4%
2019	302,800	52,600	17.4%	206,400	68.2%	43,800	14.5%
2020	306,800	53,100	17.3%	209,600	68.3%	44,200	14.4%
2021	298,300	51,700	17.3%	201,700	67.6%	44,900	15.0%

Nb: values may not sum due to rounding

The data demonstrates that the working age population, residents aged 16-64 has increased consecutively since 2010, whilst the proportion has largely decreased (however this is against the backdrop of an increased overall population of Newcastle). The data is therefore in line with the Council's target.

## Existing Communities

### Empty homes (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 16

This indicator is defined as the number of vacant dwellings, and as a proportion of total housing stock, by total vacant, and vacant for more than six months (i.e. long-term vacant). The council's target is to reduce the dwelling vacancy across Newcastle to 3% or less by 2020 and maintained up to 2030.

\* Figures based on Council Tax data at the end of March each year

	Total dwellings	Total vacant (number)	% vacant	Total LTV	% LTV
2010	123143	4502	3.66%	1883	1.53%
2011	123972	4882	3.94%	2658	2.14%
2012	124744	5075	4.07%	2811	2.25%
2013	125440	4398	3.51%	2021	1.61%
2014	126494	4920	3.89%	2360	1.87%
2015	126884	4380	3.45%	2159	1.70%
2016	126884	3551	2.80%	1551	1.22%
2017	129494	4769	3.68%	2572	1.99%
2018	131787	4952	3.76%	2561	1.94%
2019	132955	5410	4.07%	2674	2.01%
2020	134307	134307	3.96%	3378	1.77%
2021	135299	5829	4.31%	2791	2.06%
2022	136635	5254	3.85%	2698	1.97%

Newcastle's Empty Homes Team delivers a range of support and enforcement activities to encourage owners of long-term empty properties to bring them back into use. They support over 500 empty properties back into use every year helping to reduce the negative impact empty properties can have on neighborhoods.

### Resident satisfaction with homes (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 17

This indicator is defined as resident satisfaction with their home as a place to live, the choice of housing in their area, the quality of housing in their area. The council's target is that satisfaction is at or above 2012 levels.

The 2017 Residents Survey indicates that three-quarters (76%) area as a place to live, whilst 18% are dissatisfied. This represents a significant fall in satisfaction (and significant increase in dissatisfaction) compared to 2015.

The most recent Residents Survey was in 2017.

## Delivering New homes

### Housing developments (within trajectory) (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 18

This indicator is defined as housing approvals, completions and losses by location, type, whether they are affordable and whether they are located on greenfield or brownfield land (within trajectory showing net additional dwellings per year from the start of the plan period). The council's target is for a rate of delivery as set out in policy CS10.

Table 22: Housing Developments (within trajectory)

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Approvals (Excluding Student)	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	2928	3765	1825	1693	1907	1672	1,803
Gross Housing Completions (exc. Assumed dwellings released)	496	456	462	585	806	927	1078	1102	1068	1207	1,311	1,329
Housing Losses	356	163	565	79	63	165	73	152	84	41	45	2
Net Additional Dwellings (exc. Assumed dwellings released)	140	293	103	506	743	762	1005	950	984	1166	1,266	1,327
On previously-developed land	72	315	336	368	577	670	577	604	504	661	676	302
On Greenfield Land	139	141	126	217	229	257	501	483	564	546	635	946
Houses (3+ beds)	257	255	238	314	380	231	603	512	418	491	589	754
Affordable	190	144	123	97	289	134	325	447	207	187	337	297
Student units (actual units, inc. cluster flats and Studios)	142	490	168	97	663	822	1214	1313	668	357	0	0
Dwellings Released (PPG method)*	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	1622	677	360	0	0
Dwellings Released with 1 year delay* (as a consequence of Student Accommodation Completions)	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	1622	677	360	0
Net Additional Dwellings (inc. assumed dwellings released)	140	293	-103	506	743	762	1005	950	2606	1843	1,626	1,327

\* Please note net additional completions data from 2017/18 onwards in Newcastle will include an adjustment for on going student accommodation delivery, using the counting method set out in planning practice guidance. This is because a reduction from the total city homes target (Policy CS10) (phases 2010-20) assumed the delivery of 8,000 student bedspaces (2,000 units) in committed student accommodation in Newcastle which was then delivered by 2017. A cautionary delay of one year between student accommodation completions and impact to the market has been applied to allow for repurposing stock. Thus, the recent student accommodation generated increase to net new homes delivery first features in the 2018/19 monitoring data.

## Housing land supply (within trajectory) (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 19

This indicator is defined as the housing land supply within the trajectory showing projected net additional dwellings to the end of the plan period. The council's target is to demonstrate a minimum of five years' housing land supply throughout the plan period.

The housing land supply trajectory will be published separately in the Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) (base date 1 April 2023) and will be available to view on the Council's website.

	Gross Additional Dwellings	Losses	Net additions	CSUCP net completions target (p/a)
2010-11	496	356	140	280
2011-12	456	163	293	280
2012-13	462	565	-103	280
2013-14	585	79	506	280
2014-15	806	63	743	280
2015-16	927	165	762	960
2016-17	1,078	73	1005	960
2017-18	1,102	152	950	960
2018-19	*2,690	84	*2,606	960
2019-20	1,884	41	1,843	960
2020-21	1,671	45	1,626	1,080
2021-22	1,551	230	1,321	1,080
2022-23	1,501	50	1,451	1,080
2023-24	1,737	50	1,737	1,080
2024-25	1,387	50	1,387	1,080
2025-26	1,513	50	1,513	1,080
2026-27	1,492	50	1,492	1,080
2027-28	1,810	50	1,810	1,080
2028-29	1,950	50	1,950	1,080
2029-30	1,202	50	1,202	1,080

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Values for years 2021/22 onwards are anticipated levels of delivery based on capacity and phasing of housing sites identified within the HELAA, taking into account anticipated losses/demolitions.

PPG (published in July 2019) advises that student housing can count towards overall housing supply. Discussions with Gateshead Council have also revealed that it may be appropriate to count the delivery of new student housing against the overall CSUCP housing requirement.

## **Providing a Range and Choice of Housing**

### **Provision of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople**

#### **Number of spaces provided (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 20**

This indicator is defined as the net additional pitches provided in the reporting year, and total provision as a percentage of the identified need. The council's target is for the provision to meet identified need throughout the plan period.

Newcastle undertakes data returns to the Government twice a year (summer and winter counts) regarding authorised and unauthorised traveller sites. We have had no sites to declare in 2021-22.

The Council has undertaken to update the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People Accommodation Assessment with Gateshead Council to keep our evidence of traveller needs up to date.

#### **DAP Indicator 3 – accessible and adaptable – Number of housing (units) that are required to be built to the accessible and adaptable standard M4(2)**

This indicator is defined as the number of housing (units) that are required to be built to the accessible and adaptable standard M4(2). 25% of all new housing on housing developments of 11 or more are required to meet this standard.

Within the 2021/22 monitoring period, 741 new built housing units (41.10 %) were approved and required to comply with M4(2).

#### **DAP Indicator 4 – space standards – Number of housing (units) that meet or exceed NDSS (or equivalent successive standards), as a proportion of total approved housing**

This indicator is defined as the number of housing (units) that meet or exceed NDSS (for equivalent successive standards), as a proportion of total approved housing.

There was a transition period in place for DAP Policy DM7 with a requirement to meet or exceed NDSS coming into effect in June 2021. The data reported here covers from 26 June 2021 to 31 March 2022.

Within the 2021/22 monitoring period, 802 approved housing units (44.48 %) met or exceeded NDSS (or equivalent successive standards).

## DAP Indicator 5 – specialist residential accommodation – Number of units and bed spaces provided as specialist and supported accommodation

In 2021-22 there were 92 units (139 bedspaces) delivered as specialist and supported accommodation on the following sites.

Site Ref.	Site Names/ Address	Units Complete	Bedspaces
1103	Site of 1243-1293 Walker Road, Walker	8	16
5228	Thornley Road, West Denton	5	10
5970	Land At Wansford Avenue, Adj Stapleford Close Slatyford Newcastle upon Tyne	17	24
5996	Land at Sandwich street / Walker Road Central Walker	17	27
6072	Land South of Haig Crescent, Scotswood Road	45	62
		92	139

## DAP Indicator 6 – self-build and custom housebuilding – Number of individuals and groups on the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register

31 October 2021 - 30 October 2022

Individuals = 241

Groups = 3

### Transport and Accessibility

A number of transport schemes have been completed or have continued during the monitoring period.

#### Walking and Cycling schemes:

- Started the process of developing plans for low traffic neighbourhoods across the city. The principle of a low traffic neighbourhood is that anyone can get 'to' any address within an area by motor vehicle, but they should not be able to travel 'through' residential neighbourhoods as an alternative to using our main road network. As part of this initiative five local bridges were

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closed over the summer. These changes have been made under 'experimental traffic regulation orders' – which means they can be in place for up to 18 months, with the first six months acting as a consultation.

- The scheme at Kingston Park West included cycling improvements to Fawdon Walk between Windsor Way and the A1. These are almost complete.
- Improvements have begun at Jesmond Avenue / Osborne Road which will provide a signalised crossing and cycle lanes at the junction.

### **Bus Loop**

- Signal upgrades were completed at the Newgate Street / Clayton Street junction, and this is the last site on the bus loop awaiting connection to UTC. On completion, signal operations will be monitored and tweaked to ensure coordination around the loop is maximised.

### **Barras Bridge**

- Permanent works on Barras Bridge commenced on site in Jan 2020 and have been ongoing throughout the year. The works to date have included upgrades to the pedestrian crossings, including the installation of Pedestrian Countdown at Traffic Signal Junctions (PCaTS) and the provision of new paving and tree pits alongside the University's Kings Gate building. The programme of works will continue into 2021.

### **Killingworth Road**

- Works have been completed.

### **Haddricks Mill**

- Works have been completed.

### **Fawdon Lane**

- Junction improvements are complete.

### **SLR Junctions**

- A programme has been developed that will deliver improvements to the junctions identified in the JMP study by 2030. These are subject to additional funding being received.
- Housing Infrastructure Fund (HIF) has been secured to support improvements at 6 junctions, which need to be delivered by March 2022 to comply with the conditions of funding.
- Further work is required with National Highways on the design and funding of improvements at the A1/A696/A167 roundabout.

### **Other schemes**

- Access to site B at Newcastle Airport junction improvement was completed in Autumn 2020.
- Improvements to Kingston Park Road West of the A1 – additional eastbound traffic lane, ped and cycle improvements that will tie into the Spine Road will be complete November 2020. The Spine Road improvements commence in 2021.

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## North East Transport Plan

The North East Joint Transport Committee (JTC) brings together a total of seven members from each of the Constituent Authorities of the region; four Members from the North East Combined Authority (NECA) and three Members from the North of Tyne Combined Authority (NTCA) in accordance with the Order that was created on the 2nd November.

The JTC is developing a North East Transport Plan that will cover both the NECA and the NTCA areas and will set out a transport strategy for the region up to 2035.

The North East Transport Plan's vision is 'Moving to a green, healthy, dynamic and thriving North East'. The Plan's objectives are:

- Carbon-neutral transport;
- Overcome inequality and grow our economy;
- Healthier North East;
- Appealing sustainable transport choices; and
- Safe, secure network.

A key objective of the Plan is to help address the climate emergencies declared by all of the authorities and, through transport-based measures, contribute to the goal of the North East becoming carbon neutral.

The Plan is expected to be published in March 2021 and will be accompanied by an Implementation Plan which will consist of a pipeline of projects and measures designed to deliver the vision, objectives and principles of the Plan.



## Accessibility of residential development (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 21

See Appendix 3.

	Cycling trips indexed to 2010 (2010 = 100)
2010	100
2011	101
2012	103
2013	106
2014	111
2015	116
2016	127
2017	131
2018	138
2019	125
2020**	145
2021	126
2022	117

## Cycling trips (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 22

This indicator is defined as the number of cycling trips (indexed to base year of 2010) in Newcastle. The council's target is to increase the number of cycling trips throughout the plan period.

	Traffic flows, indexed to 2010 (2010 = 100)	
	Newcastle inner cordon	River crossings
2010	100	100
2011	100	101
2012	99	102
2013	98	103
2014	99	104
2015	101	106
2016	101	107
2017	100	109
2018	100	110
2019	97	107
2020**	77	96
2021	91	98
2022	89	102

\*\* 2020 data has been impacted by the Covid-19 lockdown

## Traffic flows (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 23

This indicator is defined as weekday traffic flows: river crossings and Newcastle inner cordon, indexed to base year (2010). The target is to minimise traffic flows

\*\* 2020 data has been impacted by the Covid-19 lockdown

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### **Commitment from new development to modal shift (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 24**

This indicator is defined as the planning permissions granted with implementation of a travel plan as a condition of development (by location, type and size of development). The council's target is to increase the number of travel plans associated with new developments throughout the plan period.

There were 20 major planning applications granted where the implementation of a travel plan was a condition of development, this equates to approximately 35% of major applications having travel plans as a condition of development.

There were 5 major planning applications granted where the implementation of a travel plan was a condition of development.

### **Freight (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 25**

This indicator is defined as the planning permissions granted within the Freight Management Area (FMA), and those with the implementation of a Delivery Service Plan (DSP). The council's target is to minimise the number of planning permissions for major development within the FMA that do not have a DSP throughout the plan period.

In 2018/19 there were 11 planning applications granted within the Freight Management Area which provides a delivery service plan.

For 2020/21 there were 2 applications granted within the Freight Management Area.

## Public transport patronage (Source: Nexus) Indicator 26

This indicator is defined as the number of passengers boarding and alighting the Metro and number of passengers boarding buses in the Urban Core. The council's target is to increase the levels of public transport use in Newcastle throughout the plan period.

	Metro boardings & alightings within Urban Core (Millions)	Number of Public Transport journeys in Tyne and Wear p/a (Millions)
2010/11	23,206,222	183.3
2011/12	22,131,598	178.7
2012/13	22,399,446	178.4
2013/14	20,750,407	172.6
2014/15	21,708,419	172.3
2015/16	23,486,650	170.0
2016/17	21,889,443	167.9
2017/18	21,422,384	157.6
2018/19	21,265,141	158.4
2019/20	19,171,488	152.0
2020/21	9,388,216	See below
2021/22	12,461,774	104.2



### Bus Patronage 2021/22

Period End (4 weeks ending)	Total Bus Patronage ('000s)
24/04/2021	4581
22/05/2021	5517
19/06/2021	5681
17/07/2021	5136
14/08/2021	5631
11/09/2021	3232
09/10/2021	6244
06/11/2021	6953
04/12/2021	7025
01/01/2022	5877
29/01/2022	6175
26/02/2022	6617
26/03/2022	7287

The four Metro stations within Newcastle's Urban Core are Haymarket, Monument, St James and Central Station. The data collected is an approximate measure as the data provided by Nexus is approximated across the network as a whole.

Metro patronage has declined since 2015/16 and is considered to be as a result of a combination of factors and evidence indicates that patronage decline is a challenge affecting most UK city regions. Nexus is working with stakeholders to procure the delivery of a £362 million train fleet.

## Car parking (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 27

This indicator is defined as the short and long stay car parking provision in existing centres in Newcastle. The council's target is to minimise long-stay parking and maximise short-stay parking throughout the plan period.

Long stay (where parking is for longer than four hours)

Short Stay (where parking is for less than four hours)

2017	Long Stay	Short Stay
On Street	1063	1033
Off Street	5271	293
2018	Long Stay	Short Stay
On Street	1217	1094
Off Street	5274	311
2019	Long Stay	Short Stay
On Street	1212	1050
Off Street	5508	329
2020	Long Stay	Short Stay
On Street	1228	951
Off Street	5384	329
2022*	Long Stay (Equal or more than 4 hours)	Short Stay (Less than 4 hours)
Off Street (inc. Multi-storey)	5157	258
On Street	1912	989

\*Newcastle City Council Car Parks and On Street Parking

## DAP Indicator 7 - Pedestrian and Cycle Movement - Amount of newly created Public Rights of Way (PROW) in Km, Amount of newly created cycle routes (miles/km), Number of pedestrian and cyclist accidents

Amount of newly created Public Rights of Way (PRoW) in Km: No newly created public rights of way for this monitoring period 2021-22

Amount of newly created cycle routes (miles/km): There has been 1.2km of new cycle track created in the City during the monitoring period

Number of pedestrian and cycle accidents:

The total pedestrians and cyclists injuries reported to the police between the monitoring period 2021/22 was 204.

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## **DAP Indicator 8 – Mitigation and Highway Management - Number of planning applications granted with planning conditions requiring the completion of highway works before occupation and/or submission of details of adoptable streets.**

In 2021/22, there were 12 planning applications granted with planning conditions requiring the completion of highway works before occupation and/or submission of details of adoptable streets.

## **People and Place**

### **Wellbeing and Health**

#### **Hot Food Takeaway**

The Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted by Newcastle City Council on 12 October 2016. Although not specifically an indicator in the CSUCP monitoring framework, the link between planning and health has been established in the National Planning Policy Framework and this SPD supports policies set out in the CSUCP.

The Hot Food Takeaway SPD sets out the council's current approach in relation to planning control of hot food takeaways and as such it is considered appropriate to monitor the number of new hot food takeaway premises granted.

Since the adoption of the Hot Food Takeaway SPD, published in October 2016, there have been 37 planning applications for hot food takeaway uses determined: 29 were granted (21 of these were in local centres), 8 were refused and 3 were appealed.

The adopted SPD supplements both national and local planning policy (including policies from the 1999 Unitary Development Plan (UDP), which are no longer in force, references evidence (some of which has now been updated) and includes eight policies covering proximity to secondary schools, over concentration, clustering, protection of residential amenity, highway issues, odours and noise abatement, hours of operation and disposal of waste products.

To ensure that planning can continue to support the council's approach to tackle obesity, maintain healthy weight and access to physical activity The 'Healthier Food Environments' Scoping Report was consulted on in the Autumn 2022. A revised SPD is currently being prepared.

## Health trend (Source: Indices of Deprivation) Indicator 28

This indicator is defined as the rank of health deprivation and disability score (for Newcastle). The council's target is to improve the city's health ranking throughout the plan period.

In 2015 Newcastle was ranked 22 out of all English metropolitan boroughs for health deprivation and disability, in 2020 this rank improved to 30, and remained unchanged within the 2021/22 monitoring period. The health deprivation and disability domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality.

## Healthy lifestyles (Source: Sport England Active People Survey, Sport England Active Lives Survey) Indicator 29

This indicator is defined as the adult (16+) participation in sport at least once per week, as a % of total population. The council's target is to increase sports participation throughout plan period.

	Respondents	Active (150+ minutes a week)	Fairly Active (30-149 minutes a week)	Inactive (<30 minutes a week)
2015/16	2,034	(159,700) 66%	(26,300) 10.9%	(56,100) 23.2%
2016/17	2,124	(156,800) 64.0%	(32,400) 13.2%	(56,100) 22.9%
2017/18	1,942	(155,900) 63.8%	(28,400) 11.6%	(59,900) 24.5%
2018/19	1,897	(160,300) 64.6%	(26,800)10.8%	(60,900) 24.6%
2019/20	2,161	(159,500) 63.7%	(25,300) 10.1%	(65,400) 26.1%
2020/21	1,939	(166,700) 65%	(25,300) 10%	(61,700) 24.3%
2021/22	2,036	(158,700) 62.5%	(27,400) 10.8%	(67,600) 26.7%

Active Lives is a new way of measuring sport and activity across England and replaces the Active People Survey.

## Satisfaction with area, proportion satisfied with their area as a place to live, by location, age, gender and ethnicity (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 30

Results from the Newcastle residents survey indicate that satisfaction with the home is a key factor in someone being happy with their local area as a place to live. Two-thirds of respondents (66%) feel they strongly belong to their local area; this finding is unchanged compared to the 2015 findings. Three-quarters (76%) of respondents are satisfied with their area as a place to live, whilst 18% are dissatisfied. This represents a fall in satisfaction (and increase in dissatisfaction) compared to 2015.

The most recent Residents Survey was in 2017.

## Air quality (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 31

The annual average NO<sub>2</sub> levels (Jan-Dec 2021).

City Centre AQMA – 33ug/m<sup>3</sup>

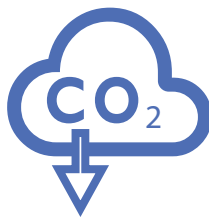
Gosforth AQMA – 29ug/m<sup>3</sup>

Both these results are below the national annual average air quality limit for nitrogen dioxide, this being 40ug/m<sup>3</sup>.

This indicator is defined as the mean reading (annual average) for NO<sub>2</sub> within Air Quality Management Areas. The council's target is to maintain or improve air quality over the plan period.

In the City of Newcastle, the main pollutant of concern is nitrogen dioxide emissions, with the primary source being from road vehicle exhaust. Newcastle City Council currently have two air quality management areas due to monitored exceedances of the UK annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) objective in the City centre (2008) and Gosforth (2008) areas. NO<sub>2</sub> levels in both air quality management areas continue to be above legal maximums, with the main source being from road traffic. Levels of particulate matter (PM) continue to be below UK/EU limits.

Newcastle, in conjunction with Gateshead and North Tyneside councils, was identified by the UK Government as potentially having persistent exceedances of EU NO<sub>2</sub> limits. These limits are based around concentrations, rather than exposure (as in air quality management areas). The particular roads of concern for this are the A1 and A167/A167(M), where there is limited immediate residential exposure. Following extensive work, the Council in January 2020 agreed to submit a proposal for a Clean Air Zone Class D (covering buses, taxis, HGVs and LGVs) in central Newcastle and Gateshead, implemented in 30 Jan 2023. This scheme would have significant positive impacts on air quality within the Clean Air Zone and beyond. The Council's monitoring network is used to ensure that results from our air quality modelling are realistic and will be used to monitor the effectiveness of the Clean Air Zone.



## Placemaking

### Quality of place, including public realm (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 32

This indicator is defined as any significant buildings and housing scheme audits carried out in Newcastle. The Council's target is to increase quality of completed developments, as measured through audit, throughout the plan period.

The council did not carry out any quality audits of residential developments in 2018/19.

Some recent schemes of note to highlight in the Urban Core:

- Melia Hotel/Quayside
- Ouseburn, particularly south of Byker Bank. The Malings, Lower Steenberg's Yard and Quay Timber are 3 schemes on site to a high-quality build and include public realm.

The Lord Mayor's Design Awards is a biennial awards ceremony which has been running since 1994. The aim is to celebrate and publicise the best in architecture and environmental design, to help improve the built environment for us all. Awards are given to schemes which make an outstanding contribution to the quality and appearance of the local environment.

#### **LMDA 2021 Award winners**

##### **New Building:**

INNSiDE Melia – Winner

##### **Landscape**

St Oswald's – Winner

Barras Bridge – Commendation

##### **Conservation**

Neville Hall – Winner

All Saints – Winner

##### **Refurbishment and Renewal**

Civic Centre Arches – Winner

City Baths – Commendation

##### **Transformations**

Frontage Transformation

Swarley's – Winner

External Space Transformation

Meat:Stack Parklet – Winner

##### **Small Scale**

St Oswald's – Winner

JUMP Shop – Commendation

##### **Accessibility**

Catalyst – Winner

##### **Lord Mayors Special Award**

Bentinck Terrace – Winner



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### **Historic built environment (Source: Historic England) Indicator 33**

There have been no further heritage designations in the city since the previous monitoring report, nor has there been any loss of listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments. Progress is being made on the development of a Heritage Strategy for Newcastle, working with a wide range of organisations. Two major multi-million pound repair and re-ordering schemes have been completed in the last twelve months, utilising funding from the National Lottery Heritage Fund. The former 'Mining Institute' at Neville Hall has reopened as the Common Room for the North and St. Nicholas' Cathedral has been transformed through its Common Ground in Sacred Space project. The city's primary heritage attraction, Newcastle Castle, has continued to welcome visitors, when regulations allowed, through the period of the pandemic, although the impacts of the virus on schools and travel have reduced the number of visits from school groups and people from overseas. The Heart of the City Partnership, who manage the Castle, have however been successful in attracting grants through the City Council and the Cultural Recovery Fund.

The Council continues to tackle Heritage at Risk and a particular focus has been on two of the city's most significant Grade II\* listed buildings, the Keelmen's Hospital and the Cooperage. None of the city's Grade I buildings (those of national importance) are on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register 2021. The Council is also looking at ways to improve the condition of the two historic cemeteries at risk - Westgate Hill (now disused) and St. John's, Elswick. We have continued to work closely with NE1 on its Townscape Heritage project in the Bigg Market which has brought refurbishment and restored vitality to this historically important part of the City Centre. Conservation staff working with private owners through the Planning process have helped to bring new uses to, or improve the condition of, a number of listed buildings and as such the number of Grade II buildings at risk has seen another small reduction in the past year.

This indicator is defined as the change in the extent and quality of the historic built environment in Newcastle. The council's target is to minimise the loss of, or damage to heritage assets, minimise additions to, and increase removals from the risk register throughout the plan period. A comparison for the HAR registers for 2010 and 2019 shows that the number of at-risk buildings and structures subject to the secular planning system has gone down. A notable success last year was the removal of the Grade I listed All Saints' Church from the register. This landmark historic building was

Built Heritage	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2021/22
Scheduled Monuments	42	42	42	42
Grade I listed	128	128	128	128
Grade II* listed	2206	2207	2207	2207
Grade II listed	1416	1415	1415	1415
Conservation areas	12	12	12	12
World Heritage Sites	1	1	1	1
Registered Battlefields	1	1	1	1
Registered parks and gardens	8	7	7	7
Locally listed	272	272	272	272

Heritage at risk	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2020/21	2021/22
Scheduled Monuments	2	2	2	2	2
Grade I listed	2	2	1	1	1
Grade II* listed	9	9	7	7	7
Grade II listed	52	52	49	43	43
Grade II Churches	3	3	3	3	3
Conservation areas	0	0	0	0	0
World Heritage Sites	0	0	0	0	0
Registered Battlefields	1	1	1	1	1
Registered parks and gardens	0	2	2	2	2

previously vacant and managed by the council but has been returned to its ecclesiastical use on a longer-term lease and sensitively refurbished.

## Public art (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 34

This indicator is defined as planning approvals for schemes which include provision of public art, by location and type. The council's target is to increase provision of public art throughout the plan period.

For 2021-22: three additional artworks were reported.

- Lower Steenbergs Yard. Local artist signage.
- Conditions associated with Bank House, Pilgrim Place and Pilgrim Quarter.
- 2021/2465/01/DET - Former Stratstone dealership, Lemington. Corten steel silhouette of the historic glasswork site on the side of the building.

Blackfriars and the Helix BTR scheme both suggest they will include public art / some interpretation.

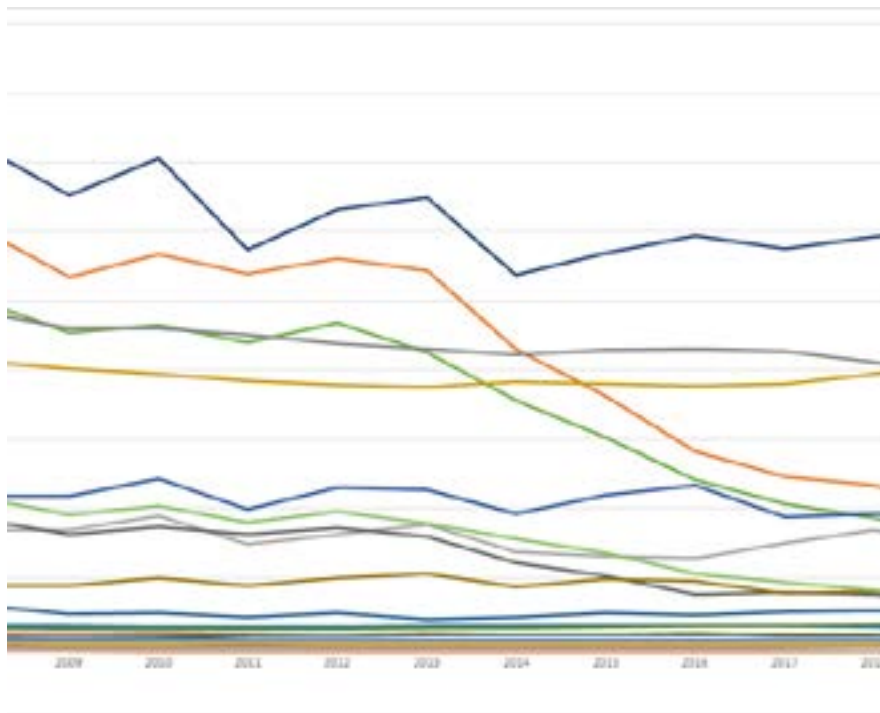
## Climate Change

CO2 emissions (Source: BEIS/ NAEI Inventory, June 2022) Indicator 35

This is defined as per capita CO2 emissions, with a target of a 20% reduction in per capita CO2 emissions by 2020

Between 2005-2020 there was a 45% reduction.

Year	Total (TCO2e)	Population	Per Capita (TCO2e)	%	% Reduction
2005	2,108,423	266,409	7.91	100%	0%
2006	2,068,435	268,704	7.70	98%	2%
2007	2,005,733	270,998	7.40	95%	5%
2008	1,985,516	273,293	7.27	94%	6%
2009	1,834,919	275,588	6.66	87%	13%
2010	1,921,767	277,882	6.92	91%	9%
2011	1,752,113	280,177	6.25	83%	17%
2012	1,834,062	282,402	6.49	87%	13%
2013	1,794,180	284,627	6.30	85%	15%
2014	1,567,038	286,851	5.46	74%	26%
2015	1,519,406	289,076	5.26	72%	28%
2016	1,419,150	291,301	4.87	67%	33%
2017	1,351,612	293,526	4.60	64%	36%
2018	1,368,315	295,750	4.63	65%	35%
2019	1,316,564	297,975	4.42	62%	38%
2020	1,166,820	300,200	3.89	55%	45%



### Renewable energy (Source: BEIS, Ofgem) Indicator 36

This indicator is defined as the installed capacity of renewable energy generating development, by type. Newcastle's target is to increase provision of renewable energy generating development throughout plan period

	Domestic Solar PV Total (Cumulative) Number/Estimated Capacity Kw	Non-Domestic Solar Pv Total (Cumulative) Number/Estimated Capacity Kw
Pre April 2015	1,693 (4,786)	148 (1,444)
2015/16	2,069 (6,390)	606 (2,984)
2016/17	2,139 (6,658)	651 (4,187)
2017/18	2,185 (6,789)	708 (4,331)
2018/19	2,232 (6,949)	714 (4,506)
2019/20*	2270 (7069)	726 (4583)
2020/21*	2334 (7268)	746 (4713)
2021/22*	2382 (7417)	762 (4809)

\*The feed-in-tariff scheme closed at the end of March 2019 so there will be no more installations under this scheme after this date. Additional figures are extrapolated from national Renewable Energy Trends data.

The table below shows data for renewable energy installed capacity (MW) by type for Newcastle upon Tyne.

Newcastle Upon Tyne Renewable Energy: Installed Capacity (MW)				
Year (end of)	Photovoltaics	Anaerobic Digestion	Landfill Gas	Total
2014	6.1	0.3	2.3	8.7
2015	9.8	0.3	2.3	12.4
2016	10.8	0.3	2.3	13.3
2017	10.9	0.3	2.3	13.5
2018	11.2	0.3	2.3	13.7
2019	11.3	0.3	2.3	13.9
2020	11.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
2021	12	N/A	N/A	N/A
2022	12.2	N/A	N/A	N/A

(source: BEIS, published September 2020)

It shows that since 2014, installed capacity (MW) for photovoltaics has increased and installed capacity for anaerobic digestion and landfill gas has stayed the same. This shows an overall upwards trend in installed capacity (MW) for renewable energy.

The Net Zero Action Plan explains what Newcastle is doing to encourage renewable energy integration. It is available on the Council's website.

## **Sustainability Standards (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 37**

This indicator is defined as the percentage of new developments above the current CSH requirement or BREEAM 'excellent' rating, or their equivalent.

On 3 April 2019, the council declared a Climate Emergency to make Newcastle carbon neutral by 2030. The council has continued to develop an ambitious programme of interventions of what we as a council can influence throughout policies, programmes, projects and services.

Planning has updated the previously prepared sustainability guidance. The revised Planning Process note is to be used in Development Management to provide guidance on the approach to sustainable design and construction for residential, non-residential and mixed-use developments in accordance with the requirements set out in Policy CS16 (Climate Change) of the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (CSUCP).

Newcastle City Council has taken considerable efforts during the period to ensure conformance of developments with Policy CS16 (Climate Change) and other relevant planning policies within the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (CSUCP). In June 2022, Newcastle City Council updated the Planning Process Note for Sustainability Statements to align the guidance to developers with the changes to Building Regulations under the 2022 Uplift. For applications received after 15 June 2022 and applications submitted prior to 15 June 2022 that do not start on site until after 15 June 2023, these applications must comply with the Building Regulations 2022 Uplift. Domestic developments must conform with the new Part O (Overheating) and Part S (Electric Vehicle Charging), as well as tighter standards in Part F and Part L. Non-domestic developments must conform with changes to Part L and F.

During the reporting period (April 2021 to March 2022), 26 development applications were assessed representing a wide variety of development types and sizes. Generally, conformance with the requirements of the Planning Process Note were good and the required level of detail was provided by most applicants. However, only one of the applications stated an intention to achieve a BREEAM 'excellent' rating.

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## **Implementation of heat networks (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 38**

The indicator is defined as the capacity of decentralised energy networks, by installed capacity, and committed capacity. Newcastle's target is to increase the provision of decentralised energy networks throughout plan period.

A District Energy Centre at the Newcastle Helix Site was opened in January 2020. This facility uses a 5km network of underground pipes to supply heating and cooling to 10 buildings and up to 450 homes planned on the site. This site has a natural gas fired combined heat and power unit that generates cost effective low carbon energy. A chilled water and private electricity network will provide cooling in warmer months and electricity to the buildings.

Newcastle City Council has entered into a long term partnership with developers Barratt and Keepmoat, to deliver 1,800 new houses at Scotswood in Newcastle. The project includes the delivery of a district energy scheme from the development, which is now under construction in partnership with Energy firm Eon.

The revised Forth Yards Opportunity Site Development Framework, adopted by the council in January 2020 requires developments to demonstrate how the energy hierarchy has been followed, working with a district energy provider to consider developing a district energy system.

## **Flood Risk and Water Management**

### **Flooding / water quality (Source: Environment Agency) Indicator 39**

This indicator relates to the number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on grounds of flood risk or water quality. Newcastle City Council's target is to minimise the number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.

During the period 2021-22, there were no instances where planning permission was granted contrary to objections of the Environment Agency on water quality or flood risk grounds.

## Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 40

This is defined as the number and proportion of completed new developments which will be at risk from fluvial, tidal surface water and sewer flooding indicated by the SFRA. Newcastle City Council's target is to minimise new developments that are at risk from flooding indicated by the SFRA.

The SFRA comprises relevant data, guidance and recommendations from flood risk issues at a local level. It is a planning tool that enables the LPA to carry out sequential and exceptions testing in site allocations and the development management process. It is considered more appropriate to monitor completed development sites (residential or commercial units) rather than individual units.

It is not practical to assess the number or proportion of completed individual units (dwellings or commercial units) which will be at risk of flooding as indicated in the SFRA. Accordingly, information contributing to the monitoring of this indicator has considered sites, rather than individual units.

No housing developments with units completed will be at high risk of tidal and fluvial flooding based on the SFRA as recorded within the 2021/22 monitoring period.

## Surface water management (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 41

This indicators look at completed new developments which:

- incorporate Sustainable Drainage (SuDS)
- discharge surface water in order of drainage hierarchy, to a watercourse, surface water sewer and a combined sewer

The target is to minimise and control surface water runoff according to the discharge hierarchy and incorporate SuDs in developments.

### Applications 2021/22

SUDS Type	Number
Green Roofs	
Infiltration system	
Pond	
Filter Strip	1
Vortex control	12
Water Butts	
Wetland area	
Bioretention	1
Scakeways	
Swale	2
Petrol Interceptors	
Rain Gardens	2
Detention basin	3
Oversized pipes	1
Permeable Paving	13
Attenuation Tank	9

Total number of planning applications	14
Minor Applications	3
Major Applications	11

Major Applications with SUDS	11
Major Applications with No SUDS	0

Surface Discharge Destinations		
Type	Number	No SuDS
Infiltration to ground/other		
Watercourse		
Surface water sewer		
Combined sewer	14	0



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## **Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment**

The Council commissioned consultants to prepare a Green Infrastructure Strategy for the City and provide recommendations for future delivery. This Strategy links to and supports several Council priorities including the climate change declaration, Biodiversity emergency declaration, Net Zero Action Plan, the Council Plan priorities, and the Tree Strategy.

The development of the Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Council will help provide the evidence and approach to ensure there is adequate provision of multi-functional green infrastructure for people and wildlife both now and in the future.

The Council has also prepared a draft Nature SPD to supplement the natural environment policies in the Local Plan. The draft Nature SPD provides detailed guidance on landscape masterplanning, trees and development and securing net biodiversity gains.

The northern buffer was delivered on Cell A which will provide landscaping, and drainage infrastructure between the development and Havannah Nature Reserve and forms part of the strategic open space for the site. The reserved matters application was approved on the 3 December 2020 and to date the bund, which averages 21 m in width, and swale have been delivered with native woodland and heathland planting to follow creating habitat to augment the adjacent nature reserve. A 4.5m wide mown grass strip will also provide a pedestrian/cycle route for residents to access the open space.

The Great Park Spine Road was constructed over the monitoring period and provides adjoining areas of open space consisting of woodland planting, wetland swales, and associated hard surfaced pedestrian/cycle routes. The road section between junction 4 and 5 of the park is now complete and open to the public. The southern section of the road is due to open in early 2022 and will include significant habitat improvements along the Ouseburn basin.

Simonside School was completed in Spring 2021 and includes an under 7/8 football pitch, hard games court and other specialist outdoor recreation facilities. A community use agreement will allow these facilities to be used outside of school hours as well as providing good quality open space for pupils. The school was developed on an area of under-utilised public open space but one which did play an important role for dog walkers and other informal users. When the adjacent secondary school comes forward it will provide a new improved all weather walking route through woodland to the north of the site which will link to existing public right of way, providing a good quality alternative walking route for users of the open space being lost.

## **Ecology (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 42**

Definition: Changes in areas of ecological importance, comprising areas designated for their intrinsic ecological value, including sites of national, regional and local significance. No changes in area within the monitoring period 2021/22

Newcastle target: Minimise adverse impacts on areas of ecological importance

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Newcastle has 5 sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), designated by Natural England

SSSI	Condition
Hallow Hill	Unfavourable - Recovering
Gosforth Park	Favourable
Big Waters	Unfavourable - Recovering
Brenkley Meadows	Unfavourable - Recovering
Prestwick Carr	Unfavourable - Declining

- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)

There are 27 local wildlife sites in total across Newcastle.

- Site of Local Conservation Interest (SLCI)

There are 33 SLCIs in total across Newcastle.

- Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Newcastle has 6 Local Nature Reserves. No new sites have been designated since 2002.

- Wildlife Corridors

Newcastle's new Wildlife Enhancement Corridors have now been adopted in the Development and Allocations Plan (DAP) which replace the previous UDP Wildlife Corridors, which were plotted in 1998.

### Allotments (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 43

This indicator looks at the number of allotment sites and plots in Newcastle, with a target to maintain or increase access to allotments.

Newcastle Council has given Urban Green a 125 year lease to manage the allotments and parks in the city. The freemen of the city manage the allotments on the Town Moor.

As of 2021/22, There are 62 sites that Urban Green currently manage, and 23 Individually managed plots.. However, in total taking into account the freemen sites, it equates to 66 allotment associations.

Overall number of plots on UGN sites across the city; 2700 – 3000 (Approx). This is approximate because many sites have recently begun to divide some plots to be as small as quarter plots or even smaller. On some sites a tenant will receive one planter, for context.

Additional allotment provision will also come forward as part of the strategic housing sites allocated in the CSUCP including at West Middle and Lower Callerton and on two separate sites at Newcastle Great Park. In addition, Dinnington Parish Council are planning to utilise some of their local s106 money payment to deliver new allotments for Dinnington.

### Water quality (Source: Environment Agency) Indicator 44

This is defined as the % of river length assessed as fairly good or very good for chemical quality and biological quality, by river, with a target to maintain or improve water quality. There is no update since 2019.

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2019
Ouseburn from source to Tyne	Overall water body	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Ecological status	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Chemical status	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fail
Newburn (Trib. of Tyne)	Overall water body	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Ecological status	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Chemical status	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fail

The figures indicate that the river quality in Newcastle has been maintained, which is in line with the council's target, or decreased due to changes in the monitoring of chemical status.

The Environment Agency has significantly improved the way they assess chemical status, looking at new substances, new standards, and improved techniques and methods. This means that no surface water bodies have met the criteria for achieving good chemical status (compared to 97% pass in 2016). This is mainly because they are using targeted biota sampling to assess the presence of more persistent chemical substances and more accurate reflection of the extent of these chemicals in the environment. There is little underlying change in chemical status for other chemicals.

### Open space quality (Source: Newcastle City Council, residents' survey) Indicator 45

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This is defined as the proportion of residents satisfied with “Parks and green spaces”. Newcastle City Council’s target is that satisfaction levels remain at or above the 2012 levels.

No recent data is available on resident’s satisfaction with parks and green spaces. The council will work with partners including Urban Green Newcastle to consider how this indicator can be measured in the future.

### **Green Belt**

#### **Green Belt (Source: Newcastle City Council – NCC Strategic Land Review & Green Belt Assessment) Indicator 46**

This indicator looks at additions and deletions to the Green Belt, Newcastle’s target is to minimise the amount of land which is deleted from the Green Belt.

Since the adoption of the CSUCP there have been no additions or deletions to the Green Belt in Newcastle.

#### **Green Belt (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 47**

This indicator looks at planning applications and permissions which have been advertised as departures from Green Belt policies. Newcastle City Council’s target is to minimise inappropriate development within the Green Belt.

There have been 1 planning application and permissions which have been advertised as departures from Green Belt policies within the monitoring period.

#### **DAP Indicator 9 – Design - Number of planning applications refused on design grounds**

In the 2020/21 period, 43 planning applications were refused on design grounds.

#### **DAP Indicator 10 – Residential Amenity - Number of planning applications refused on amenity grounds**

In the 2020/21 period, 41 planning applications were refused on amenity grounds.

#### **DAP Indicator 11 - Environmental and Health Impacts of Development - Number of applications granted contrary to council advise advice on the grounds of air quality, pollution, noise, contaminated land that cannot be mitigated**

In the 2021/22 period, there were no applications granted contrary to council advise advice on the grounds of air quality, pollution, noise, contaminated land that cannot be mitigated.

### **DAP Indicator 12 – Aircraft Safety - Number of planning approvals in public safety zones, Number of applications approved contrary to statutory advice**

In the 2021/22 period, there were no applications granted in public safety zones or contrary to statutory advice.

### **DAP Indicator 13 - Protecting and Enhancing Green Infrastructure - Amount of habitat secured and improved - Number of planning approvals contrary to ecology advice**

No applications have been approved contrary to ecology advice.

We routinely secure biodiversity improvements through planning applications this includes securing habitats for protected and priority species mitigation and compensation and to provide measurable net gains in biodiversity. All major and minor applications are now required to provide a biodiversity net gain assessment. Notable achievements this year include securing 11.5ha of ecological mitigation land through the Kingston Village application to provide mitigation for skylark and provide biodiversity net gain; the enhancement of priority habitats including open mosaic habitat on previously developed land and the creation of green roofs on a number of developments throughout the city.

### **DAP Indicator 14 – Trees and Landscaping - Number of new trees, landscaping and woodland as a result of development, Loss of trees, landscaping and woodland as a result of development**

Dead, decayed, dying	637
General Storm damage	51
Causing structural damage	41
Inappropriate to location	10
Storm Arwen damage	331
Storm Malik damage	260
Total	1330

Trees Removed

Trees planted:

### **Summary of Tree Planting in Newcastle for the period:**

- NECF - 8.96 hectares of new tree/woodland/hedgerow planting comprising 12,476 new trees and 1910 metres of new hedgerow
- NECF (LATF) - 76 Standard trees
- NCC Grounds Maintenance Team: 76 standard trees
- Newcastle College: 35 whips
- NCC Schools: 79 standard trees, 9 orchard trees, 2879 whips, 280m of hedgerow (approx.)
- Urban Green Newcastle: 50 whips (in addition to NECF)
- Housing Developers - 5018 whips, 395 standards, 270 metres of hedgerow (approx.)

### **DAP Indicator 15 - Protecting and Enhancing Geodiversity, Biodiversity and Habitats - Amount of habitat secured and improved, Number of planning approvals contrary to ecology advice**

No applications have been approved contrary to ecology advice.

We routinely secure biodiversity improvements through planning applications this includes securing habitats for protected and priority species mitigation and compensation and to provide measurable net gains in biodiversity. All major and minor applications are now required to provide a biodiversity net gain assessment. Notable achievements this year include securing 11.5Ha of ecological mitigation land through the Kingston Village application to provide mitigation for skylark and provide biodiversity net gain; the enhancement of priority habitats including open mosaic habitat on previously developed land and the creation of green roofs on a number of developments throughout the city.

### **DAP Indicator 16 - Protecting and Providing for Open Space, and Sports and Recreational Buildings and Land - Amount of open space, and sports and recreational buildings and land created, improved and lost to development**

Delegated Approvals in 21/22:

- Dinnington Allotment Site - £42,821
- Redhall Drive/Coach Lane Play Area - £110,000
- Monkchester Play Area - £15,106
- NGP/Havannah Nature Reserve Flood Alleviation - £120,000
- Brunswick Cricket Pitch - £101,000

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## Minerals and Waste

### Minerals

#### **Mineral extraction (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 48**

This indicator considers planning applications and approvals for mineral extraction by type, projected quantity and location. Newcastle and Gateshead's target is to make provision for 3.1m tonnes sand and gravel, 3m tonnes crushed rock for Tyne and Wear.

There have been no submitted or determined planning applications for mineral extraction during the 2021/22 monitoring period.

The Brenkley Lane site in Newcastle has permission for the extraction of 2.4 million tonnes for coal and 200,000 tonnes of fireclay by opencast methods. The extraction, which commenced in 2011, is scheduled to occur in 4 phases over a period of 11.5 years. Permission was granted for the extraction of an additional 500,000 tonnes of coal from the area adjacent to the south eastern boundary of the existing Brenkley Lane Surface Mine in 2014 and the legal agreement signed in July 2015.

The Joint Local Aggregates Assessment (2018) confirms in regard to Tyne and Wear that the forecast annual demand requirement for crushed rock is 361,000 tonnes and for sand and gravel is 230,000 tonnes, whilst there is currently an 18.7 year landbank of permitted reserves for crushed rock and a 27.6 year landbank for sand and gravel, which exceeds NPPF landbank requirements. Local Plans and decisions on planning applications should support additional areas for extraction where environmentally acceptable.



## Waste

### Waste management (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 49

This is defined as the amount (tonnes) of municipal waste arising, by management type and percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill. Newcastle's target is to minimise the amount of waste sent to landfill.

\* Percentage figures rounded to 1 decimal place

Management Type	2015-16	2016-2017	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Reused or recycled	48587	58432	55266	53950	53924	53401	52763
Energy from waste	37356	41491	44873	49052	61166	57505	65509
Other	7016	15345	14156	1671	2231	3155	
Landfill	49185	28238	26714	33885	18988	20210	20402
Total	142143	144106	141009	138558	136308	134271	138674
% sent to landfill	35%	20%	19%	24.5%	13.9%	15.1%	14.7%
% Reused or Recycled	34%	41%	39%	39%	40%	39.8%	38.1%

The data shows that the percentage of waste sent to landfill has reduced, this is in line with the council's target.



## Waste management (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 50

This indicator is defined as the licensed and projected capacity of waste management facilities (existing and approved) by type, with a target of monitoring waste capacity to 2030.

### Infrastructure

Type	Site Name	Capacity
Metal Recycling	Quality Row MRS	300000
Biological treatment	Nestle UK Ltd	101833
Non-Haz Waste Transfer/ Treatment	Trojan Skips Ltd	74999
Physical Treatment	Byker Reclamation Plan	150000
CA Site	Walbottle Road CA Site	24999
Composting	Sandhills	24999
Haz Waste Transfer	Newcastle (Throckley) Service Centre	4999
Metal Recycling	Station Road	74999
Clinical Waste Transfer	Newcastle Site	4999
Non-Haz Waste Transfer	John Arthur and Son limited	2499
Inert Waste Transfer	Cityworks – Newington Road	74999
Non-Haz Waste Transfer	MG L Demolition Ltd	151500
CA Site	Byker Waste Reception Site	75000
CA Site	Paradise Yard	74999
Metal Recycling	Walker Station (Former Grievesons Yard)	15600
CA site	Brunswick Waste Reception Site	75000
Non-Hz Waste Transfer/ treatment	The Transfer Station	75000
Physical-Chemical Treatment	Newcastle Clinical Waste Treatment Plant and Transfer Station	29054
Non-Haz Waste Transfer	Ellington Road Composting Facility EPR/UP3494ZL	120000

	Licensed Capacity (Tonnes)	Projected Capacity (Tonnes)
Newcastle Resource Recycling Centre, Walker Road, Byker	149,999	84,000
Benwell Waste Transfer Station, Scotswood Road	74,999	8,000
Household waste recovery centres, Brunswick, Byker and Walbottle	24,999 each	13,100 in total
Composting plant, Sandhills, Walbottle	24,999	8,200
Landfill	Unknown	20,200

### **Infrastructure Delivery (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 51**

This indicator looks to provide an annual update of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan

The latest version of the IDP schedule was prepared in December 2019 to support the Review of the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (March 2020) and is available on the Council's website at:

There is currently no update to the IDP, an updated IDP will be outlined in the subsequent AMR.

#### [IDP Schedule 2020](#)

<https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/sites>

Revisions to the IDP will be considered where appropriate as evidence emerges, with any changes to the IDP subsequently being recorded in future years.

### **DAP Indicator 17 - Tele- communications and Digital Infrastructure - Number of homes (units) with superfast and ultrafast broadband access (Source: Ofcom Connected Nations survey)**

This indicator looks at the number of homes (units) with superfast and ultrafast broadband access. The following data is from 2022:

SFBB availability (% premises) - 97.7%  
SFBB availability (Count premises) - 129473

UFBB availability (100Mbit/s) (% premises) - 82.8%  
UFBB availability (100Mbit/s) (Count premises) - 109633

UFBB availability (% premises) – 80.8%  
UFBB availability (Count premises) – 107067

## Viability (Source: Land Registry/ ONS House Price Statistics for Small Areas (HPSSAs)& www.colliers.com) Indicator 52

This indicator is defined as;

- Median House price, by type
- Assumed office rents

Newcastle target is for house prices and office rents to be within +/- 10% from Adoption date of the plan

Median House Prices, by type

	Gateshead				Newcastle			
	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flats	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flats
2015/16	£225,000	£140,000	£120,000	£83,000	£269,950	£154,950	£150,000	£124,000
2016/17	£225,000	£138,000	£118,000	£92,500	£258,950	£157,000	£153,750	£124,950
2017/18	£242,000	£145,000	£120,000	£89,475	£265,000	£160,000	£148,000	£125,000
2018/19	£247,000	£147,000	£121,500	£91,500	£275,950	£163,000	£150,000	£120,000
2019/20	£260,000	£150,000	£120,000	£87,000	£280,623	£163,500	£150,000	£124,250
2020/21	£256,018	£156,717	£134,186	£89,179	£332,041	£198,212	£168,664	£116,139
2021/22	£285,000 £270,000	£155,250 £155,000	£125,000 £120,000	£90,000 £86,250	£312,220	£175,000	£165,500	£132,100

Median house prices have seen an overall increase for all dwelling types since the beginning of the plan period.

Office rents (per sqft):

	Gateshead		Newcastle	
	Grade A	Grade B	Grade A	Grade B
2015	£17.00	£11.50	£21.50	£15.00
2016	£17.00	£11.50	£23.00	£15.00
2017	£17.00	£11.50	£23.00	£16.00
2018	£17.00	£11.50	£23.50	£16.00
2019	£17.50	£11.50	£24.00	£16.50
2020	£18.00	£17.00	£26.00	£16-24
2021	£20.00	£17.00	£22-£28	£16-£21

## Appendices

### Appendix 1 – Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan Strategic Objectives

Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan Strategic Objectives	Monitored by Framework No
SO.1 Encourage population growth in order to underpin sustainable economic growth	1,2,7
SO.2 To increase our economic performance, resilience, levels of entrepreneurship, skills and business formation by promoting Gateshead and Newcastle as the strong regional economic focus and by ensuring the supply of suitable, flexible and diverse business accommodation	3,4,5,6,7,8,9
SO.3 To increase our competitiveness by improving and expanding the role of the Urban Core as the regional destination for business, shopping, leisure, tourism and as a place to live	3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,18,19
SO.4 To strengthen Newcastle's position as the regional retail centre. To ensure the provision of quality District and Local centres with a diverse range of shops and services that are accessible to meet the needs of all local communities	10,11,12,21
SO.5 Expand leisure, culture and tourism providing for all age groups and diversifying our evening economy	13,14,15,34
SO.6 Ensure that our residential offer provides a choice of quality accommodation in sustainable locations to meet people's current and future needs and aspirations, improving opportunities to live in the Urban Core providing a broader range of accommodation including in new neighbourhoods	1,2,16,17,18,19,20,21,39,40,41,47
SO.7 Manage and develop our transport system to support growth and provide sustainable access for all to housing, jobs, services and shops	21,22,23,24,25,26,27,51
SO.8 Improve sustainable access to, within and around the Urban Core by promoting fast and direct public transport links to the heart of the Urban Core increasing walking and cycling and minimising through traffic	21,22,23,24,25,26,27
SO.9 Ensure the development and use of land protects, preserves and enhances the quality of the natural, built and historic environment making the Urban Core a high quality exemplar for Gateshead and Newcastle and ensuring our communities are attractive, safe and sustainable	16,17,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,31,32,33,34,35,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47
SO.10 Provide the opportunity for a high quality of life for everyone and enhance the wellbeing of people to reduce all inequalities	17,20,28,29,30
SO.11 To reduce CO2 emissions for new development and future growth while adapting to the issues, mitigating adverse impacts and take advantage of the opportunities presented by climate change	31,35,36,37,38
SO.12 Improve the function, use ability and provision of our green infrastructure and public spaces by providing a network of green spaces and features which are connected and accessible for all	29,35,45

## Appendix 2 – Monitoring of the Sustainability Objectives

SA Objective	Monitored by Framework No
1. Promote strong and inclusive communities	5,6,7,10,11,13,17,18,28,29,30,33,34,35
2. Ensure that equality, diversity and integration are embedded in all future development	5,6,7,8,10,13,16,17,18,20,21,26,28,29,30,37
3. Improve educational achievement and skill levels across Gateshead and Newcastle	3,6,7
4. Improve health and well-being and reduce inequalities in health	5,7,13,22,27,28,29,30,31,39,43,45
5. Promote, enhance and respect our culture, heritage and diversity	15,20,32,33,34
6. Ensure good accessibility to jobs, facilities, goods and services	3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,13,21,22,23,24,26
7a. Adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change: Reduce our contribution to the causes of climate change	21,22,23,24,25,26,27,31,35,36,37,38,49
7b. Adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change: Make sure we adapt to the effects of climate change and mitigate against its impacts on future development	36,37,38,39,40,41,42,44
8. Live within environmental limits, both locally and globally	31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,44,46,47,48,49,50
9. Protect and enhance our environmental assets and infrastructure	42,43,44,45,46,47
10. Strengthen our economy	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,21,24,25,26
11. Improve access to a stable and sustainable employment market	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,21

## Appendix 3 – Access from the Housing Completions

### Access to services

#### City Centre

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	0
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	396
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	529
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	3
(blank)	253
Grand Total	1181

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	0
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	307
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	287
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	332
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	2
(blank)	253
Grand Total	1181

#### District Centre

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	365
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	563
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	0
(blank)	253
Grand Total	1181

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	166
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	660
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	100
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	2
(blank)	253
Grand Total	1181

#### Local Centre

model	direct
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	721
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	207
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	0
(blank)	253
Grand Total	1181

model	frequency
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	427
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	501
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	0
(blank)	253
Grand Total	1181

## Supermarket

model	direct
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	297
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	626
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	5
(blank)	253
Grand Total	1181
Row Labels	Sum of Houses

model	frequency
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	101
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	666
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	141
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	20
(blank)	253
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Grand Total	1181

## Education : Secondary

model	direct
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	258
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	667
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	3
(blank)	253
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Grand Total	1181

model	frequency
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	127
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	636
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	165
(blank)	253
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Grand Total	1181

## Education :- Primary

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	732
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	196
(blank)	253
Grand Total	1181

model	frequency
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	565
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	284
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	79
(blank)	253
Grand Total	1181

## Post Office

model	direct
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	724
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	204
Grand Total	1181
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
(blank)	253

model	frequency
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	502
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	426
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	253
(blank)	253
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	0
Grand Total	1181

Health : Hospital

model	direct
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	72
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	284
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	509
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	63
(blank)	253
Grand Total	1181
Row Labels	Sum of Houses

model	frequency
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	34
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	218
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	237
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	439
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	0
(blank)	253
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Grand Total	1181

Health : GP

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	736
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	192
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	0
(blank)	253
Grand Total	1181

model	frequency
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	629
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	296
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	3
(blank)	253
Grand Total	1181

direct time	time for the quickest Public transport journey
frequency time	time for the Average Public transport journey allowing frequency of buses

Typical time	Is the average of all journeys to X number of jobs
Maximum Time	Is the journeys to job which is furthest away



## Access from the housing completions 2021-22

### Access to Employment

#### Typical Time to 20,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	49
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	476
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	571
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	85
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	35
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	345
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	165
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	551
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	85
Grand Total	1181

#### Typical Time to 40,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	12
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	449
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	594
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	126
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	296
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	249
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	517
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	119
Grand Total	1181

#### Typical Time to 60,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	341
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	359
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	481
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	204
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	338
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	479
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	160
Grand Total	1181

### Typical Time to 80,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	296
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	370
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	515
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	204
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	257
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	284
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	436
Grand Total	1181

### Typical Time to 100,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	278
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	388
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	457
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	58
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	129
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	268
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	148
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	551
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	85
Grand Total	1181

### Typical Time to 120,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	204
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	341
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	578
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	58
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	20
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	276
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	223
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	577
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	85
Grand Total	1181

### Typical Time to 140,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	101
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	427
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	568
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	85
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	12
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	266
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	241
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	355
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	307
Grand Total	1181

### Typical Time to 160,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	86
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	375
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	465
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	255
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	170
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	269
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	227
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	457
Band 60 to 70 Minutes	58
Grand Total	1181

### Typical Time to 180,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	20
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	343
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	450
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	368
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	143
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	237
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	165
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	551
Band 60 to 70 Minutes	85
Grand Total	1181

### Typical Time to 200,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	296
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	370
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	457
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	58
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	114
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	227
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	204
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	510
Band 60 to 70 Minutes	126
Grand Total	1181

### Maximum Time to 20,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 00 to 10 Minutes	20
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	424
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	532
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	205
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	114
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	227
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	204
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	510
Band 60 to 70 Minutes	126
Grand Total	1181

### Maximum Time to 40,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	296
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	370
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	515
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	204
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	257
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	284
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	409
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	27
Grand Total	1181

### Maximum Time to 60,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	204
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	341
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	578
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	58
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	20
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	338
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	187
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	551
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	85
Grand Total	1181

### Typical Time to 80,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 10 to 20 Minutes	86
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	439
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	571
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	85
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	229
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	290
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	260
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	402
Grand Total	1181

### Maximum Time to 100,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	341
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	325
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	457
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	58
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	114
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	227
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	178
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	430
Band 60 to 70 Minutes	232
Grand Total	1181

### Maximum Time to 120,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	229
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	316
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	578
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	58
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	12
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	156
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	246
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	381
Band 60 to 70 Minutes	328
Band 70 to 80 Minutes	58
Grand Total	1181

### Maximum Time to 140,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	188
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	340
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	439
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	214
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	139
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	202
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	178
Band 60 to 70 Minutes	536
Band 70 to 80 Minutes	126
Grand Total	1181

### Maximum Time to 160,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 20 to 30 Minutes	48
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	332
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	286
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	457
Band 60 to 70 Minutes	58
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	86
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	143
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	227
Band 60 to 70 Minutes	210
Band 70 to 80 Minutes	416
Band 80 to 90 Minutes	99
Grand Total	1181

### Maximum Time to 180,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	229
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	299
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	527
Band 60 to 70 Minutes	126
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	9
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	145
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	187
Band 60 to 70 Minutes	204
Band 70 to 80 Minutes	510
Band 80 to 90 Minutes	68
band 90 plus minutes	58
Grand Total	1181

### Maximum Time to 200,000 Jobs

model	direct
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 30 to 40 Minutes	168
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	251
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	507
Band 60 to 70 Minutes	255
Grand Total	1181

model	Freq
Row Labels	Sum of Houses
Band 40 to 50 Minutes	129
Band 50 to 60 Minutes	167
Band 60 to 70 Minutes	223
Band 70 to 80 Minutes	139
Band 80 to 90 Minutes	424
band 90 plus minutes	99
Grand Total	1181

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Should you require any further assistance or clarification,  
please contact:

Planning Policy,  
Civic Centre,  
Barras Bridge,  
Newcastle Upon Tyne,  
NE1 8QH

E: [planningpolicy@newcastle.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@newcastle.gov.uk)

